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prisoner being released at the discretion of the court. As was noted above, one county places a prisoner on probation and allows him to pay his fine in installments."

This is a gross evil in the American system of treatment of crime, than which none may be more reasonably condemned on the grounds of injustice and of inefficiency. At the same time, it is prevalent universally. Zenas L. Potter says that seventy per cent. of offenders coming before the lower courts are disposed of by petty fines. I was told by an authority in Virginia recently, of a jail where all but one of nearly three hundred commitments were made in lieu of payment of fine. The solution recommended by Mr. Orchard is that we follow that part of the resolutions of the International Prison Congress of 1905 which suggests that the authority charged with the execution of judgment be given power to permit the payment of fines by installments or by public work.

One may draw the practical conclusion that we have here located a dangerous lesion in our system of treatment of crime. The fining practice is irrational, un-American, and foreign to modern humanitarian principles. It is so parasitic, and at the same time so permeating, that it ought to be made the object of a specific, country-wide reform, corresponding, for example, to the anti-tuberculosis movement. We do wrong to allow the evil longer to hide its ugly head behind problematical issues like bad jails and outworn legal procedure.

W. T. CROSS, *General Secretary,*  
National Conference of Charities and Correction, Chicago.

**Intoxication: How Proved.**—Traffic Court Bulletin No. 1, by Frederick B. House, Presiding Magistrate, New York Traffic Court, is a ten page pamphlet, which contains a clear and concise exposition of the ten leading New York cases on the manner in which intoxication may be proved. Expert testimony is not necessary to establish intoxication; a witness may testify as to the defendant's appearance, conduct and language, and then express his opinion based on these facts whether or not the party was intoxicated, or the witness may directly state the fact of intoxication without going into details. This bulletin will be found of distinct practical value and helpfulness by lawyers and magistrates. The typographical arrangement of the pamphlet which was printed by Clarence S. Nathan, Inc., is excellent.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD, *New York City.*